

RURAL DISTRICT OF TWRCELYN

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year



-1953-

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

TWRCELYN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1953

Chairman of the Council:-

Councillor D.O. Hughes J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee:-

Councillor D.O. Hughes J.P.

Members of the Public Health Committee:-

Councillor D.O. Hughes, J.P.
" Owen Griffith
" John Lewis M.B.E., J.P.
" W.O. Thomas, M.B.E., J.P.
" O.W. Jones
" H. Hughes
" H. Owen
" E.R. Williams
" Hugh Jones (Talwrn)
" Hugh Jones (Sarn)
" E.R. Jones
" J. Morris Jones
" R.L. Owen
" Rev. R.D. Williams, B.A.
" R. Owen
" R.J. Williams
" E.W. Owen
" J.H. Lewis, J.P.
" W.H. Jones-Davies
" Owen Jones
" Thomas Jones
" Richard Owen
" O.J. Griffiths
" S.W. Williams.

Medical Officer of Health:-

G.H.B. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

Sanitary Inspector:-

D.H. Jones, M.R.S.I., A.M.I.S.E.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee,
Twrceilyn Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon the Health of your District during the year 1953.

It is hoped that the County Council will find it financially possible to extend their peripheral water mains distribution in the near future. In some instances schemes for augmenting the already completed council-built houses have had to be postponed temporarily for lack of sufficiency of pure water to supply the additional dwellings. Specific examples of this are provided at Rhosybol and at Llanfairyrghornwy, in each of which village the District Council have wanted to double the number of houses that they have already built, in order to help to abolish the continued occupation of dwellings that are in some instances little better than cottage hovels. Incidentally, it is, of course, obvious, that where a family are being rehoused for reasons of the bad state of their present dwelling (gross disrepair and/or antiquated design) the vacated dwelling should not be re-occupied, whether on a rent paying or a non-rent paying basis - otherwise a recurring rehousing problem in relation to that particular address will exist. Not infrequently, the family who engage in this practise of squatting are of the "Problem Type", or are those who are deliberately trying to force their allocation of a new council house by capitalising on a dwelling that they know the Council has directly - (or by implication) condemned by rehousing the former occupants.

The Housing Authority, at their Tenants Selection Committees (as others elsewhere) is constantly faced with the most difficult problem of having to decide, for or against, the selection for a tenancy of a family whose known feckless antecedent social history would not only provide the Council with poor tenants, but, more important still, whose tenancy would exclude from good housing conditions, other families certain to benefit from bettered environmental conditions. This hesitancy, on the part of any Council, to rehouse an inferior type of family is quite understandable, but of course, it should be born in mind that the exclusion of such families from decent housing conditions weighs far more heavily upon the present and upon the whole future of the child victims (who are innocent of their parents' social short-comings) than upon the adult members of those families.

During the year, a Public Enquiry into a projected Sewerage Scheme for Cemaes was held. It is gratifying to know that by the end of the year Ministerial approval to this greatly overdue scheme had been received. It is to be hoped that there will be no such delays in structural completion of the scheme as would intensify the present insanitary state and as would probably add to the overall mounting cost (such as has already proved to be the case elsewhere within the County).

The reasons for the need for a scheme for Cemaes are also the reasons for the need for similar schemes for both Moelfre and Benllech. Briefly, they are, of course, firstly, the already

existence of a public water scheme; secondly, the increasing popularity of these seaside village resorts resulting from post-war national changes in population financial equilibrium; and, thirdly, the increased mobility of the holiday going public. These factors have aggravated the conditions for the resident population themselves.

In the case of Benllech, a rehousing site to accommodate 25 houses has been found, but difficulty is experienced in selecting a suitable sewerage disposal site for these houses. This difficulty would not have arisen had a comprehensive scheme for the area been in operation.

It is pleasing to know that Llanerchymedd has presumably now experienced the end of the summertime recurring water shortage, but unfortunately, this happier state increases the pre-existing need for a sewerage scheme. The importance of the triad - rehousing - modern sewerage, and mains water supply cannot, of course, be over stressed. The council's scheme for rehousing at Llanerchymedd is going apace.

Of the common Infectious Diseases, yet again, there were no cases of Diphtheria (that former frequent killer of the juvenile population). This state is due, in the main, to national lack of incidence of the disease, thanks to the general drive towards immunisation protective measures that have been adopted in the country as a whole. There are still too many parents in the District who are apparently apathetic in their attitude towards Diphtheria. There is little that anybody can do to combat that apathy.

There were only two epidemics of disease during the year under review - the one was that of measles which happened to involve this District the least of the three Rural District, and the other was that of whooping cough of which this District had, by far, the largest number of cases. It is hoped that the recent adoption by the Health Department of the County Council of the principle of combined whooping cough & diphtheria immunisation in infancy will, very appreciably, reduce the occurrence of whooping cough which is now generally recognised (since the diminution in the cases of diphtheria) as the country's main infantile scourge.

During the year, 11 cases of tuberculosis have been notified as against 7 for 1952. There were no cases of the non-respiratory type and only one in the earlier year.

As in the earlier three years, the Local Health Authority in conjunction with the Chest Physician, continues to provide protection against tuberculosis by means of B.C.G. vaccination. Twenty-three persons were protected within the District in 1953 as compared with 13 in 1952. This scheme is, of course, directed against individuals who might have not only contracted the disease themselves, but, in doing so, might have disseminated infection and consequent disability to so many others.

In conclusion, I should, yet again, like to thank the Chairman and Members for their interest, and the Clerk, Sanitary Inspector and Officers of the Council for their willing co-operation and help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.M.B. Roberts.

TWRCELYN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

1953

GENERAL STATISTICS

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----|------------|
| Area in Acres | ... | ... | 53,865 |
| Population (Registrar General's Mid. 1953 Est) | | | 8,490 |
| Rateable Value (on 31.3.53) | ... | | £28,226 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate (on 31.3.53) | | | £111.11.1d |
| Rateable premises:- | | | |
| | Dwelling houses | | 2,432 |
| | Farm houses | | 1,066 |
| | Business premises | | 222 |

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Actual Occurrences)

| | <u>1952</u> | | | <u>1953</u> | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Legitimate | 59 | 58 | 117 | 62 | 62 | 124 |
| Illegitimate | 5 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| | <u>64</u> | <u>63</u> | <u>127</u> | <u>65</u> | <u>68</u> | <u>133</u> |

The Birth Comparability factor is 1.16.

Birth Rate (Total)

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Twrcelyn = 15.7 (Crude) | 18.3 (Corrected) |
| Anglesey = 16.1. | England & Wales, 15.5. |

Stillbirths

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Illegitimate | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | <u>1</u> | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> |

The Stillbirths Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) = 14.8.
Rate for Anglesey was 16.7; England & Wales, 22.4.

The Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population = 0.24.
Rate for Anglesey, 0.27; England & Wales, 0.35.

Deaths (Total)

| <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| <u>60</u> | <u>52</u> | <u>112</u> |

The Death Comparability factor is 0.76.

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population = 13.2.

The Death Rate for Anglesey was 14.5.

The Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population = 10.03
(1952=9.3). The Rate for England & Wales = 11.4.

Maternal Deaths Nil

Deaths of Infants under One Year of age.

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Illegitimate | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | — | — | — |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | = | = | = |

The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was 7.5.

Rate for England & Wales, 26.8; Anglesey, 32.8.

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of age.

| | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Legitimate | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Illegitimate | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | — | — | — |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | = | = | = |

The Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births was 7.5.

Rate for England & Wales, 18 (provisional); Anglesey, 22.

CAUSES OF DEATH

| Causes of Death | M | F |
|--|----|----|
| 1. Tuberculosis, respiratory | 1 | 0 |
| 2. Acute poliomyelitis | 0 | 1 |
| 3. Measles | 1 | 0 |
| 4. Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 2 | 1 |
| 5. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 5 | 5 |
| 6. Diabetes | 0 | 1 |
| 7. Vascular lesions of nervous system | 11 | 16 |
| 8. Coronary disease, angina | 11 | 6 |
| 9. Hypertension with heart disease. | 2 | 0 |
| 10. Other heart disease | 8 | 9 |
| 11. Other circulatory disease | 1 | 2 |
| 12. Bronchitis | 2 | 4 |
| 13. Nephritis and Nephrosis | 2 | 2 |
| 14. Hyperplasia of prostate | 3 | 0 |
| 15. Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 6 | 5 |
| 16. Motor vehicle accidents | 2 | 0 |
| 17. All other accidents.. | 2 | 0 |
| 18. Suicide | 1 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 58 | 52 |

Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases

Notifiable Diseases (excluding tuberculosis).

| Diseases | Under 1 | 1-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 & over | Age Unknown |
|----------------|---------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| Whooping Cough | 4 | 38 | 39 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Scarlet Fever | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles | - | 6 | 28 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Dysentery | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Poliomyelitis | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Tuberculosis

Notifications of tuberculosis were as follows:-

| Age | Sex | Respiratory or Non-respiratory |
|-----|-----|--------------------------------|
| 17 | F | Respiratory |
| 19 | F | " |
| 32 | F | " |
| 32 | M | " |
| 33 | F | " |
| 42 | M | " |
| 51 | M | " |
| 55 | M | " |
| 57 | M | " |
| 67 | M | " |
| 69 | F | " |

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox.

A total of 88 children were vaccinated of which 22 were re-vaccinations.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The total number of children immunised during 1953 was 125. The corresponding figure for 1952 was 85; 1951, 137; 1950, 98. These figures include the number carried out within the Sanitary District including those performed at Infant Welfare Centres and also on school premises.



TWRCELYN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR ~~AND~~ BUILDING SURVEYOR.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the years 1952 and 1953.
The record of inspections have been kept separate for each year.

As stated in my report for 1951, the necessity for pressing on with the provision sewers and sewage disposal works for the larger villages still persists. Due to the extensions to the County Water scheme, a mains water supply is available to a much larger population. It should, however, be noted that the increase in the number of properties connected to the mains is small. This, I attribute to the difficulty of disposal.

I wish to take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Council, the Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health for their help and co-operation also to the assistance received from other members of the Council's staff.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

D.H. Jones.

Sanitary Inspector &
Building Surveyor

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WATER SUPPLIES

| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of inspections to water works during | 49 | 81 |
| Other visits in connection with mains supplies | 75 | 93 |

Mains Supplies

Cemaes Bay Water Works: Villages supplied - Cemaes Bay, Tregeloe and Llanfechell.

| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of new connections during | 11 | 21 |
| Total number of properties supplied | 172 | 193 |
| Number of Standposts | 17 | 17 |

Llanerchymedd Water Works: Villages supplied Llanerchymedd and Rhodogeidio.

| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of new connections during | 3 | 3 |
| Total number of properties supplied | 58 | 61 |
| Number of Standposts | 8 | 8 |

The Llanerchymedd supply, has, since its installation been inadequate during the dry summer months, which has resulted in having to ration the supply. During 1953, the Anglesey County Council, Water Department, completed laying the new main from Clorach to Llanerchymedd. On the 27th. June 1953, the Llanerchymedd water mains were connected to the County scheme. The local water works were then closed down.

There is now an adequate supply of water all the year round.

Benllech and District Water Works

Villages supplied: Benllech, Red Wharf Bay, Llanbedrgoch, and Moelfre.

| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of new connections during | 19 | 37 |
| Total number of properties supplied | 271 | 308 |
| Number of Standposts. | 14 | 14 |

Anglesey County Council - Water Main Laying

During 1952, the Cefni to Bodafon main came into use serving the parishes of Tregaiian and Llanfihangel T.B.

| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of properties connected during | 17 | 6 |
| Total number of properties supplied | 17 | 23 |

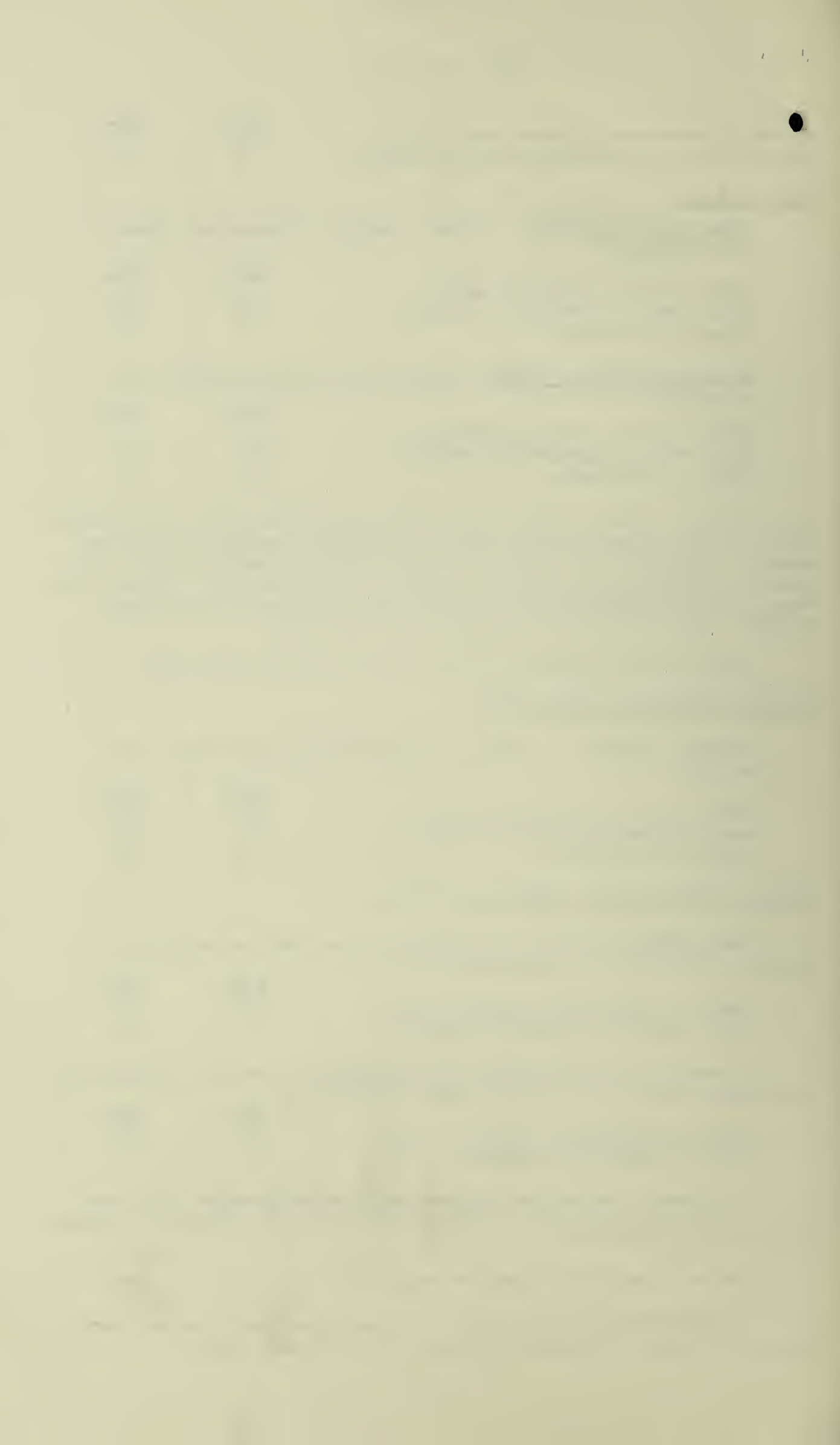
In addition, the water main from Maenaddwyn to Clorach, Llandyfrydog, was brought into use in sections during construction.

| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of properties connected during | 6 | 3 |
| Number of properties supplied | 6 | 9 |

The Clorach - Amlwch main was completed during December 1952, but was not brought into use until 1953. In addition, the village of Penysarn was served off this main.

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of properties connected during 1953 | 39 |
|--|----|

As stated earlier, the Clorach to Llanerchymedd main was laid during 1953 and the number of properties supplied off this main was 5.



It will be noted that number of consumers off the water mains is gradually increasing, but the increase is very slow.

The areas where mains are not available are dependant upon public and private wells. As the majority of these wells are of the shallow type, they cannot be considered satisfactory.

The following samples were taken for Bacteriological Examination during the years

| | <u>1952</u> | | | <u>1953</u> | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <u>Satisfactory</u> | <u>Unsatisfactory</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Sat.</u> | <u>Unsat.</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| Mains Supplies | 4 | 2 | 6 | - | - | - |
| Public Wells | 3 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Private Wells | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| | | | <u>26</u> | | | <u>15</u> |

Number of inspections of wells in 1952 -- 57, and in 1953 -- 40.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Visits in connection with drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal during 1952 -- 118, 1953 -- 148.

| Number of cesspools emptied by the Department during | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Private property | 47 | 53 |
| Council property | 26 | 30 |
| Total | <u>73</u> | <u>83</u> |

The progress with the preparation of the sewage disposal schemes is continuing.

On June 9th. 1953, a public inquiry conducted by Mr. A.R. Fyfe was held at the Village Hall, Cemaes Bay, in connection with the Cemaes Bay Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme. The scheme was approved in principle by the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing & Local Government on the 13th. October 1953.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse is collected from all parishes; weekly collections being made in 15 parishes and fortnightly collections in 5 parishes.

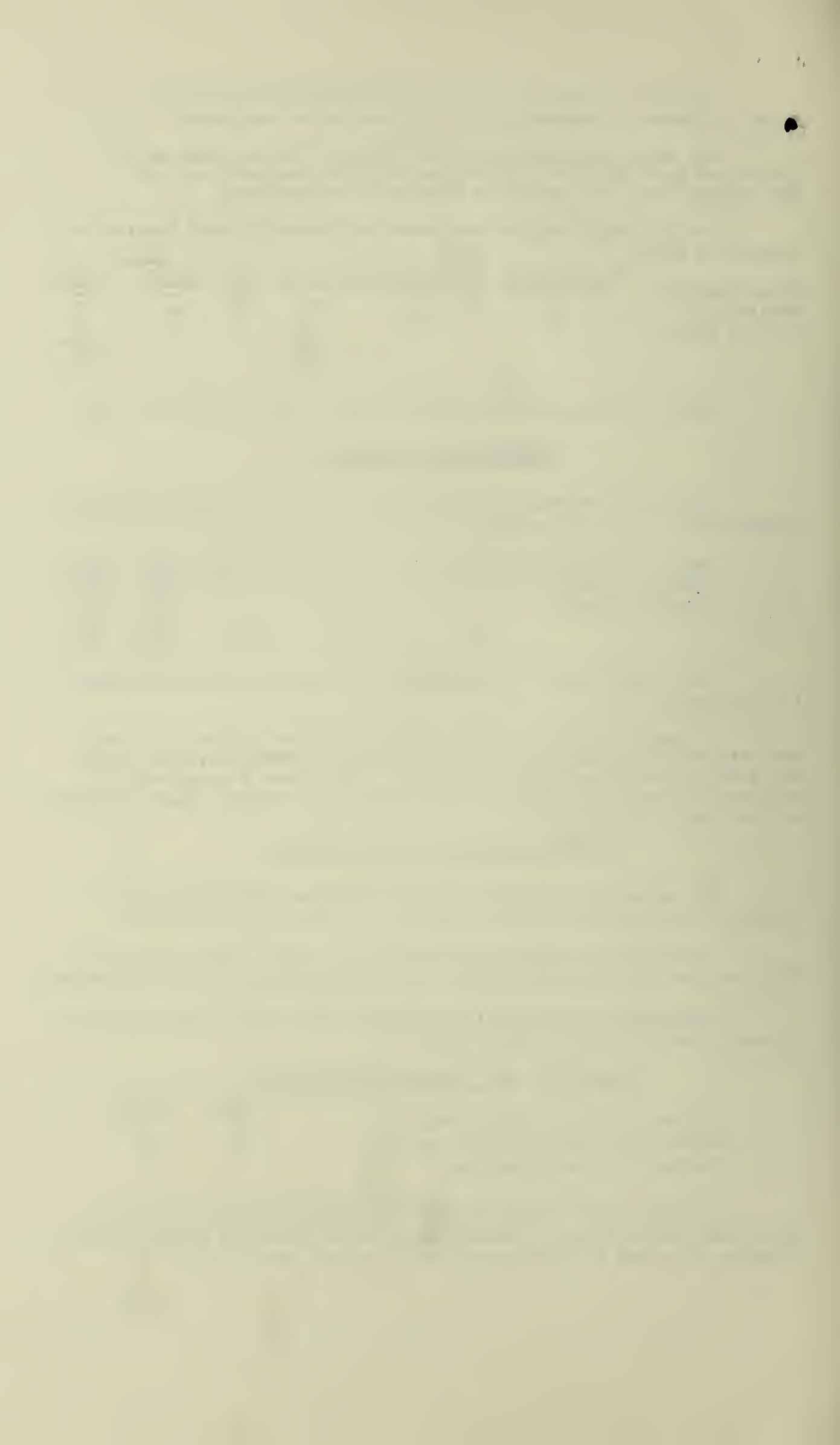
The refuse is disposed of by tipping in three dumps situated at Bryn Gwallen, Rhodogeidio; Tyddyn Philip, Llaneugrad and Penlon, Llanbadrig.

Inspections and visits in connection with refuse collections and disposal were 1952 -- 67 and 1953 -- 46.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of visits and inspections | 66 | 75 |
| Number of informal notices served | 16 | 20 |
| Number of Statutory notices | 1 | 2 |

An order under Section 58 Public Health Act 1936 in connection with dangerous buildings at Groes, Nebo, in the Parish of Llaneilian, was obtained at Amlwch Petty Sessional Court on 10th. April 1953.



CAMPING SITES

During 1952 there were 21 licenced camping sites in the district authorising 380 caravans.

During this year the number of inspections of sites numbered 51.

In 1953, 25 sites were licenced authorising 428 caravans.

58 inspections were made during the year.

Many caravaners take advantage of the 42 days allowed by the Public Health Act 1936.

HOUSING

Number of new houses erected and occupied during

| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| By this Authority - 10 | Llandyfrydog 2 · 36 | Llanbedrgoch 6 |
| | Talwrn 4 | Tynygongl 4 |
| | Llanfecheli 4 | Llanfechell 4 |
| | | Brynteg 8 |
| | | Coedana 4 |
| | | Llanerchymedd 10 |
| Private Building | <u>6</u> | <u>19</u> |
| | <u>16</u> | <u>55</u> |

The total number of houses owned by the Council at 31st. December 1952 - 150. 31st. December 1953 - 186.

Number of visits to Council Housing Sites during construction 1952 - 176; 1953 - 168.

Number of inspections of Council Houses 1952 - 188; 1953 - 210.

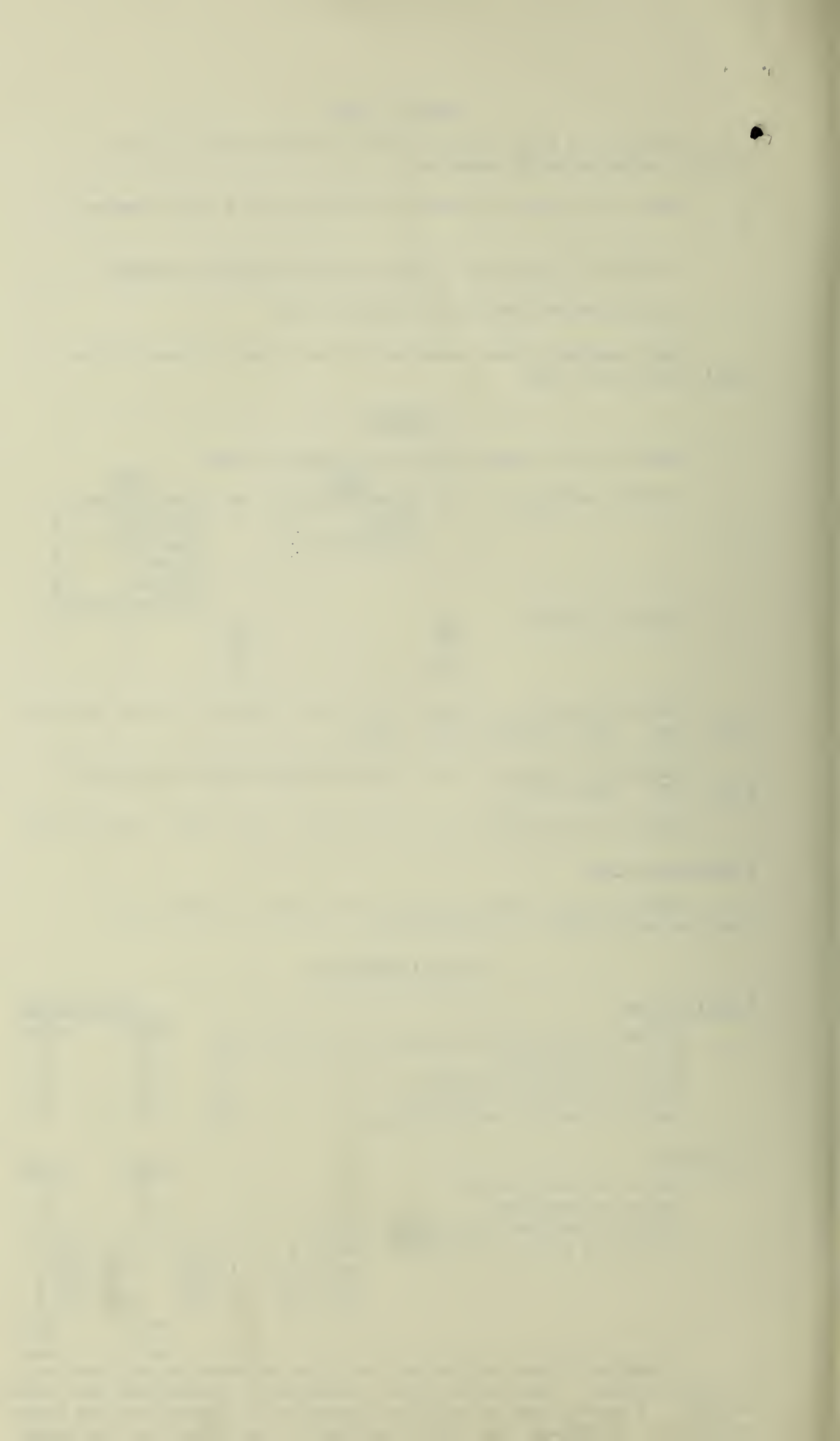
Housing Act 1949

Number of applications approved for grants to carry out improvements in 1952 - 2; 1953 - Nil.

FOOD INSPECTION

| <u>Food Premises</u> | | <u>Inspections</u> | |
|---|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
| Number of Cafes and Restaurants in District | 21 | 24 | 22 |
| Number of Bakeries | 11 | 14 | 17 |
| Number of Fried Fish Shops | 5 | 16 | 16 |
| Number of Licenced Premises | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Number of Dairies Milk Retailers | 15 | 25 | 44 |
| <u>Ice Cream</u> | | | |
| Number of Manufacturers | | <u>2</u> | <u>1</u> |
| Number of Retailers | | 23 | 23 |
| Number of samples for methylene test | | 53 | 53 |
| Classified grading of samples | Grade I (64.2%) | 34 (69.9%) | 37 |
| | Grade II (17.0%) | 9 (22.6%) | 12 |
| | Grade III (7.5%) | 4 (1.9%) | 1 |
| | Grade IV (11.3%) | 6 (5.6%) | 3 |
| | | <u>53</u> | <u>53</u> |

3 samples of Iced Lollies were sent for examination and found to be satisfactory. The figures show a considerable improvement over those of 1951. I should like to record my thanks to the County Food and Drugs Officer, Mr. H. Thomas, for his co-operation in assisting with the taking of samples.



Meat Inspection

All meat supplied in the district is received from the Ministry of Food's Abattoirs at Llangefni and Beaumaris.

Food Condemned

The following table show the food stuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption.

| Articles | <u>1 9 5 2</u> | | <u>1 9 5 3</u> | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | <u>Non Preserved</u> | <u>Preserved</u> | <u>Non Preserved</u> | <u>Preserved</u> |
| Meat | - | 283 | 67½ | 68 |
| Fish | - | 8 | - | - |
| Milk | - | 11 | - | - |
| Fruit | - | 54 | - | - |
| Vegetables | - | 64½ | - | - |
| Miscellaneous | - | 23 | - | - |

The comparatively high figure for preserved meat condemned in 1952, is due to a large quantity of tinned hams, which were found unfit. This was a general experience throughout the country.

Public Conveniences

There are two public conveniences controlled by the Council - one at Benllech and the other at Cemaes Bay. In August 1953, work on a new Public Convenience at Moelfre was commenced.

Number of inspections carried out during 1952 - 45 and in 1953 - 54.

Disinfections

| | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Number of disinfections carried out in | 11 | 13 |
| Number of disinfestations carried out in | - | - |

Arrangements have been made for steam disinfection of bedding with the local Hospital Board.

RODENT CONTROL

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the two years.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| two years. | | <u>1952</u> | <u>1953</u> |
| <u>Inspections</u> | Council Properties | 6 | 15 |
| | Private Dwellings | 588 | 696 |
| | Farms | 10 | 135 |
| | Business Premises | 28 | 60 |
| <u>Treatments</u> | Council Properties | 6 | 6 |
| | Private Houses | 207 | 234 |
| | Business Premises | 11 | 21 |

Farms reported to Pest Control Department, Anglesey Agricultural Executive Committee 1952 - 10 and 1953 - 24.



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part, we consider the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

4. In the fourth part, we discuss the results of our calculations.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

6. In the sixth part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

8. In the eighth part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

9. The ninth part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

10. In the tenth part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

11. The eleventh part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

12. In the twelfth part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

13. The thirteenth part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

14. In the fourteenth part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

15. The fifteenth part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

16. In the sixteenth part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

17. The seventeenth part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

18. In the eighteenth part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

19. The nineteenth part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

20. In the twentieth part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

21. The twenty-first part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

22. In the twenty-second part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

23. The twenty-third part is devoted to a discussion of the physical interpretation of the results.

24. In the twenty-fourth part, we consider the case of a system of particles.